

collected in Western Australia and possibly by Dr. L. Preiss, who was actively collecting near Perth at that time (see *W.A. Nat.*, vol. 1, 1948, p. 147).

—L. GLAUERT, W.A. Museum, Perth.

**Red-eared Firetail Finch in the Darling Range.**—During a brief visit to the Byford section of the Darling Range on August 15, 1954, two Red-eared Firetails (*Zonaeginthus oculatus*) were observed in a *Hakea* thicket. The exact locality would be about 27 miles from Perth and approximately 2 miles from the Bunbury Highway. No nesting was evident.

—JULIAN R. FORD, Fremantle.

On September 4, 1955, we observed a Red-eared Firetail in dense shrubbery beside the north-central shore of Mundaring Reservoir.

—JOY RUSSELL (Ballidu) and ANNE LISLE (Mt. Pleasant).

Two Red-eared Firetails were seen in the Araluen valley on May 1, 1955.

The first was seen in a dead *Grevillea* about 18 inches above the ground. The red rump and black and white spotting underneath were seen, and on being flushed the red rump was again noted.

The other was seen in a live *Grevillea* thicket bordering the stream. A number of small birds were feeding nearby, and the Firetail was on the outskirts of the group. A good view was obtained, and the black and white spotting underneath, and red patch near the eye were clearly seen.

Records of this bird in the Darling Range in the past few years include Jarrahdale (D. L. Serventy, *W.A. Nat.*, vol 2, p. 165), Wongong Gorge (V. N. Serventy, *W.A. Nat.*, vol. 3, p. 118), and 53-mile peg, Albany Highway (K. G. Buller, *W.A. Nat.*, vol. 4, p. 91).

—ERIC LINDGREN, Nedlands.

**The White Ibis at Bunbury.**—On March 15, 1955, a visitor to Western Australia, Mr. N. Barrett, wrote to me reporting the presence of a White Ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*) "feeding along the margin of one of the low sapphire covered islets near the mouth of Leschenault Estuary". The bird was present near the estuary for several days and then disappeared. Mr. Barrett was familiar with the species in the Eastern States, and had available for reference Serventy and Whittell's *Handbook of the Birds of Western Australia* and Cayley's *What Bird is That?* The White Ibis was first recorded in the South-west during the general irruption of northern birds in 1952 (*W.A. Naturalist*, vol. 3, 1953, p. 184).

—L. GLAUERT, W.A. Museum, Perth.

On June 30, 1954, I got a good view of a White Ibis on the edge of the river, quite close to the town, just across from the Yacht Club. It flew to a small pool in the mangroves in company with about 12 White-faced Herons. On going closer I could see quite clearly the black wing feathers and black sickle-shaped bill. An Egret was also there and repeatedly rushed at the Ibis.

On March 17, 1955, our local newspaper published an account by Mr. Norman Barrett [referred to above] of his seeing a White Ibis in the same locality. He also requested information on its local status. In answer, three persons, including myself, claimed to have seen White Ibis here, the other two having seen it that week, one at Collie Bridge, the other at Glen Iris, on the outskirts of the town.

Three months later on June 4, 1955, while travelling by road to Busselton I saw a pair of what I took to be White Ibis "short-hop-flying" on a clearing near a large expanse of swamp country, about 5 miles out of Bunbury.

On June 26, I saw two large birds in flight, which I again supposed were Ibis, above the Estuary near the Quarantine Station. That afternoon I walked there and obtained a good view of two Ibis intently feeding at the water-edge.

—LOIS E. WALLACE, Bunbury.

**Nesting Records—1946 and 1947.** — For comparison with data, published by I. C. Carnaby and A. H. Robinson, I submit the following summaries of observations made at Bilbarin, near Corrigin, in 1946, and at Caron in 1947.

At Bilbarin, the winter of 1946 was wetter than average, but was followed by a dry spring — a poor year from the agriculturists' viewpoint.

At Caron, 1947 was a "good" year, rainfall, in points, recorded at the Caron Railway Station being: Jan. and Feb., nil; Mar., 204; Apr., 105; May, 257; June, 117; July, 197; Aug., 72; Sept., 54; Oct., 310; Nov. and Dec., nil. Total, 13.16 inches.

In the following records of nests with eggs or young, progress of breeding is indicated by symbols: E, nest with eggs; Y, young chick; F, fledgling; U, young—stage of development unknown; B, adult brooding.

#### BILBARIN—1946

- July 28—Yellow-tailed Thornbill, (E). Sept. 29, (E). Dec. 15, (B).
- Aug. 10—Magpie-lark. (E). Sept. 15, (E). Oct. 13, (E).
- Aug. 25—Pipit, (E).
- Aug. 26—Brown-headed Honeyeater, (U). Aug. 27, (U).
- Sept. 15—Western Magpie, (U).
- Sept. 15—Chestnut-tailed Thornbill, (U).
- Sept. 15—Brown Flycatcher, (E). Oct. 20, (E). Oct. 27, (Y). Nov. 17, (E).
- Sept. 22—Welcome Swallow, (?E). Oct. 27, (U).
- Sept. 22—Willy Wagtail, (B).
- Sept. 22—Red-capped Robin, (E). Oct. 20, (F).
- Sept. 29—White-winged Triller, (E). Oct. 21, (E).
- Sept. 29—Horsfield Bronze Cuckoo, (E). In nest of Red-capped Robin found Sept. 22.
- Oct. 20—Fairy Martin, (E).
- Oct. 27—Rainbow-bird, (?U).
- Nov. 3—Elegant Parrot, (F).
- Nov. 3—Red-tipped Pardalote, (?B).
- Nov. 17—Black-faced Wood-swallow, (B).

#### CARON—1947

- July 27—Brown Thornbill (Nest and egg shell).
- July 29—Dusky Miner, (E). Oct. 12, (E).
- Aug. 24—Weebill, (?B).